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Catalogue

Tabanidae (Diptera) holotypes in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum collection: Part 3. Bouvieromyiini and Rhinomyzini

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Abstract

All primary (name-bearing) and secondary types (paratypes) of *Aegophagamyia* and *Rhigioglossa* within the tribe Bouvieromyiini and *Tabanocella* within the tribe Rhinomyzini, deposited in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum (KZNM) collection (NMSA) are documented: *Aegophagamyia* (*Triclida*) *lata* Oldroyd, 1963; *Mesomyia* (*Perisilvius*) *marieps* Usher, 1965 [now *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *marieps* (Usher, 1965)]; *Mesomyia* (*Perisilvius*) *kiboriani* Lamerton, 1964 [now *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *kiboriani* (Lamerton, 1964)]; *Mesomyia* (*Perisilvius*) *tinleyi* Usher, 1965 [now *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *tinleyi* (Usher, 1965)]; *Rhigioglossa* (*Mesomyia*) *munroi* Chainey, 1987; *Rhigioglossa* (*Mesomyia*) *smaragdops* Manning, 1991; *Mesomyia* (*Perisilvius*) *argenteus* Oldroyd, 1957 [now *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *argentea* (Oldroyd, 1957)]; *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *lineacallosa* Chainey, 1987; *Rhigioglossa* (*Pseudoscaptia*) *flavibasalis* Chainey, 1987; *Rhigioglossa* (*Pseudoscaptia*) *milleri* Chainey, 1987; *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *capensis* Chainey, 1987; *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *namibiensis* Chainey, 1987; *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *nitens* Chainey, 1987; *Tabanocella micromera* Oldroyd, 1963; *Tabanocella schofieldi* Usher, 1965; *Tabanocella stuckenbergi* Oldroyd ,1957. The reference to the original publication, including the original name, the type locality and the collector, is provided for each species. In addition, brief remarks and colour photographs are provided. This is the third in a series of publications on the primary types of the Tabanidae of the KZNM.

Key words: Horse fly, insect collection, NMSA, paratype, type specimen

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Introduction

Tabanidae, commonly known as horse flies, deer flies or clegs, are a large family of lower brachyceran flies comprising approximately 4400 species distributed world-wide (Baldacchino et al. 2014). Over 700 species are recorded from the Afrotropical Region of which about 400 occur in southern Africa (Chainey and Oldroyd 1980). Tabanidae are important for both veterinary and medical reasons as vectors of pathogens, but some species are also important pollinators (Johnson and Steiner 1997; Johnson and Morita 2006; Baldacchino et al. 2014, 2017).

The KwaZulu-Natal Museum (KZNM) has one of the largest Tabanidae collections in southern Africa (Snyman et al. 2020). The KZNM collection contains 40 primary and 118 secondary Tabanid types representing 11 genera. Both Oldroyd and Usher, published extensively on Tabanids in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s and many of their publications were based on specimens from the KZNM collection (Oldroyd 1952, 1954, 1957, 1962, 1963; Usher 1965, 1967, 1968, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1975). For more information on the history of the KZNM collection, see previous publications about the KZNM Tabanidae types by Williams and Snyman (2021, 2025).

Tabanidae can be challenging to identify and due to misidentifications of Tabanidae in recent publications, concerns have been raised about the value of DNA sequences with erroneous identifications in molecular libraries (Williams et al. 2022). Due to the economic, medical and veterinary importance of Tabanids, image-rich catalogues of type specimens are an invaluable research tool. Type catalogues such as this one will hopefully assist in identifications, reduce the number of incorrect records in molecular libraries and reduce identification ambiguity in vector biology.

This is the third in a series of publications aimed at increasing the accessibility of the primary types of the Tabanidae housed in the KZNM. The first publication dealt with the primary types of the Haematopotini (Williams and Snyman 2021) and the second, the Diachlorini (Williams and Snyman 2025). The Bouvieromyiini and Rhinomyzini in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum collection are represented by three genera - *Aegophagamyia* Austen, 1912, *Rhigioglossa* Wiedemann, 1828 and *Tabanocella* Bigot, 1856. The holotypes of these genera are presented in an image-rich catalogue, including information on the paratypes. Information is provided on the species with comments pertaining to the taxonomy and physical condition of the specimens.

Materials and methods

Photographs of each specimen were taken using a Nikon D3200 digital SLR with an AF-D Micro Nikkor 105 mm 1:2.8G lens. Helicon Focus 8 software was used to stack the images. Photopea online software was used for colour correction and photo plates of the images were produced using Corel PaintShop Pro v.X8.

The label information for each holotype states the new country in square brackets and new province names in braces where appropriate.

List of primary and secondary types

Tribe Bouvieromyiini

Genus *Aegophagamyia* Austen, 1912: 12. Type species *Aegophagamyia pungens* Austen, 1912.

Subgenus *Triclida* Enderlein, 1923: 544 (as genus). Type species *Triclida lurida* Enderlein, 1923.

Genus *Rhigioglossa* Wiedemann, 1828: 105. Type species *Rhinomyza edentula* Wiedemann, 1828 by monotypy.

Subgenus *Mesomyia* Macquart, 1850: 341 (37) (as genus). Type species *Mesomyia decora* Macquart, 1850, by monotypy.

Subgenus *Perisilvius* Enderlein, 1922: 344 (as genus). Type species *Perisilvius nyassicus* Enderlein, 1922 by original designation and monotypy.

Subgenus *Pseudoscaptia* Enderlein, 1922: 338 (as genus). Type species *Pseudoscaptia scoliiformis* Enderlein, 1922 [= *Rhinomyza costata* Loew, 1860] by original designation and monotypy.

Subgenus *Rhigioglossa* Wiedemann, 1828: 105. *Rhinomyza edentula* Wiedemann, 1828 by monotypy.

***Aegophagamyia* (*Triclida*) *lata* Oldroyd, 1963: 437; no figs.**

Holotype. MADAGASCAR • ♂; Andringita Range, Ambalavao District, Vakaona River, 1520 m, 21–24.i.58, B.R. Stuckenberg, in Natural History Museum, Paris (MNHN).

Paratypes. MADAGASCAR • 3 ♀ from same locality and date as holotype; 11♀ 1 ♂, Riviére Zomandoa, 1650 m, 10.i.58; B.R. Stuckenberg; 6 ♀ in KZNM, NMSA-Dip 041576; NMSA-DIP 125934; NMSA-DIP 125935; NMSA-DIP 125936; NMSA-DIP 125937; NMSA-DIP 125938; type number 340. Fig. 1.

Current status. *Aegophagamyia* (*Triclida*) *lata* Oldroyd, 1963; original combination.

Remarks. There are 15 paratypes listed in the publication, but no indication of where they were deposited. The KZNM has six female paratypes. The specimens are in good condition, except for NMSA-DIP 125935 that is missing a wing.

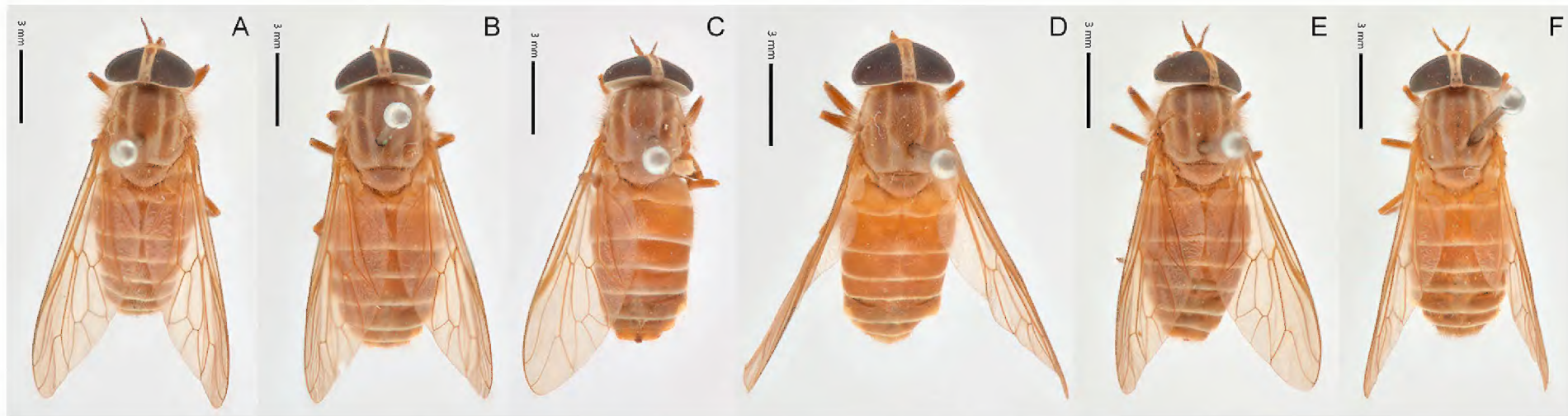

Figure 1. *Aegophagamyia* (*Triclida*) *lata* paratypes. **A.** NMSA-DIP 041576; **B.** NMSA-DIP 125934; **C.** NMSA-DIP 125935; **D.** NMSA-DIP 125936; **E.** NMSA-DIP 125937; **F.** NMSA-DIP 125938. Scale bars: 3 mm.

***Mesomyia* (*Perisilvius*) *marieps* Usher ,1965: 38 figs 4a–f.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • Mariepskop, {Mpumalanga Province}, January 1926, G. van Son, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 052037; type number 1894. Fig. 2.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *marieps* (Usher, 1965).

Remarks. The holotype is in poor condition. The abdomen is attached on a piece of card below the specimen and it is missing one antenna and three legs. There are no paratypes for this species.

***Mesomyia* (*Perisilvius*) *kiboriani* Lamerton, 1964: 189 figs 1a, b and figs 2a–c.**

Holotype. Tanganyika [TANZANIA] • ♀, Mpwapwa, June 1962, N. Vianze, in British Museum Nat. Hist. (NHMUK).

Paratype. Tanganyika [TANZANIA] • 29 ♀ 3 ♂, Mpwapwa, N. Vianze, June 1962; 4 ♀, Kikombo, June 1962, in the Natural History Museum, London, (NHMUK), one ♀ from Mpwapwa, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 041984, type number 343. Fig. 3.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *kiboriani* (Lamerton, 1964).

Remarks. There are 36 paratypes listed in the publication. All of them are listed as being in the Natural History Museum, London. The NHMUK website lists 33 types including the holotype. That suggests that four of the paratypes were deposited elsewhere and may explain how the KZNM has one of the paratypes in its collection. The paratype has one wing with the second attached on a piece of card below the specimen. Two legs are missing, with two partly missing. A leg is stuck to a piece of card below the specimen.

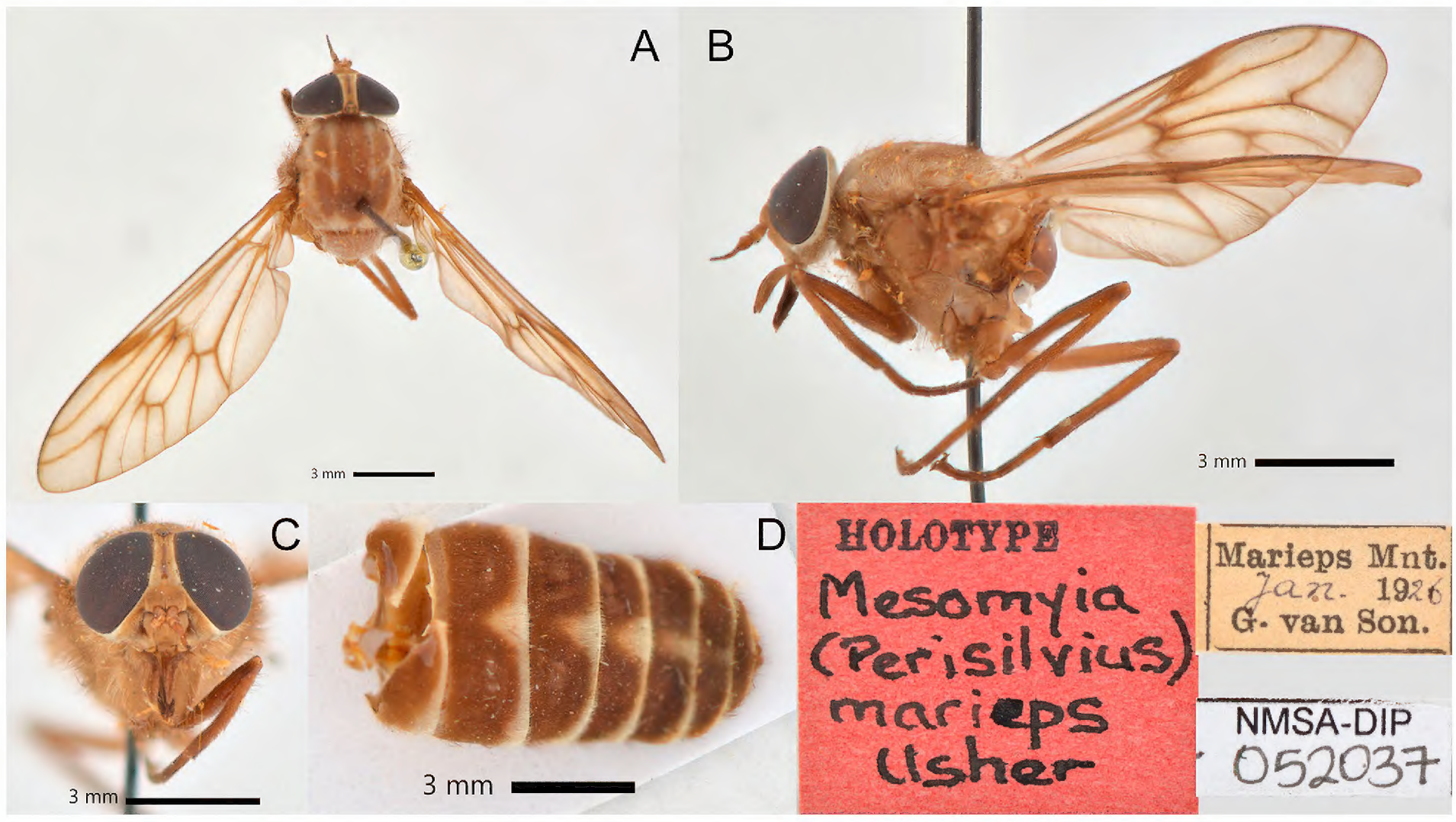

Figure 2. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *marieps* holotype. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Head; **D.** Abdomen. Scale bars: 3 mm.

Figure 3. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *kiboriani* paratype – NMSA-DIP 041984. Scale bar: 3 mm.

***Mesomyia* (*Perisilvius*) *tinleyi* Usher, 1965: 37 figs 4d–f.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♀, Gwaliweni Forest, Zululand, {KwaZulu-Natal}, 13.XXI.63, K. Tinley, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 052735, type number 1893. Fig. 4.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *tinleyi* (Usher, 1965).

Remarks. The holotype is in very poor condition. The abdomen, one wing and two legs are broken off and attached to a piece of card below the specimen. It is missing one leg. One of the eyes has a tear in it. There are no paratypes for this species.

***Rhigioglossa* (*Mesomyia*) *munroi* Chainey, 1987: 142 figs 1–3.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♀, Cape Province {Eastern Cape}, East London, 21.ii.1923, H.K. Munro, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 050354, type number 3374. Fig. 5.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Mesomyia*) *munroi* Chainey, 1987, original combination.

Remarks. The holotype is in good condition apart from a tear in one of the wings. There are no paratypes for this species.

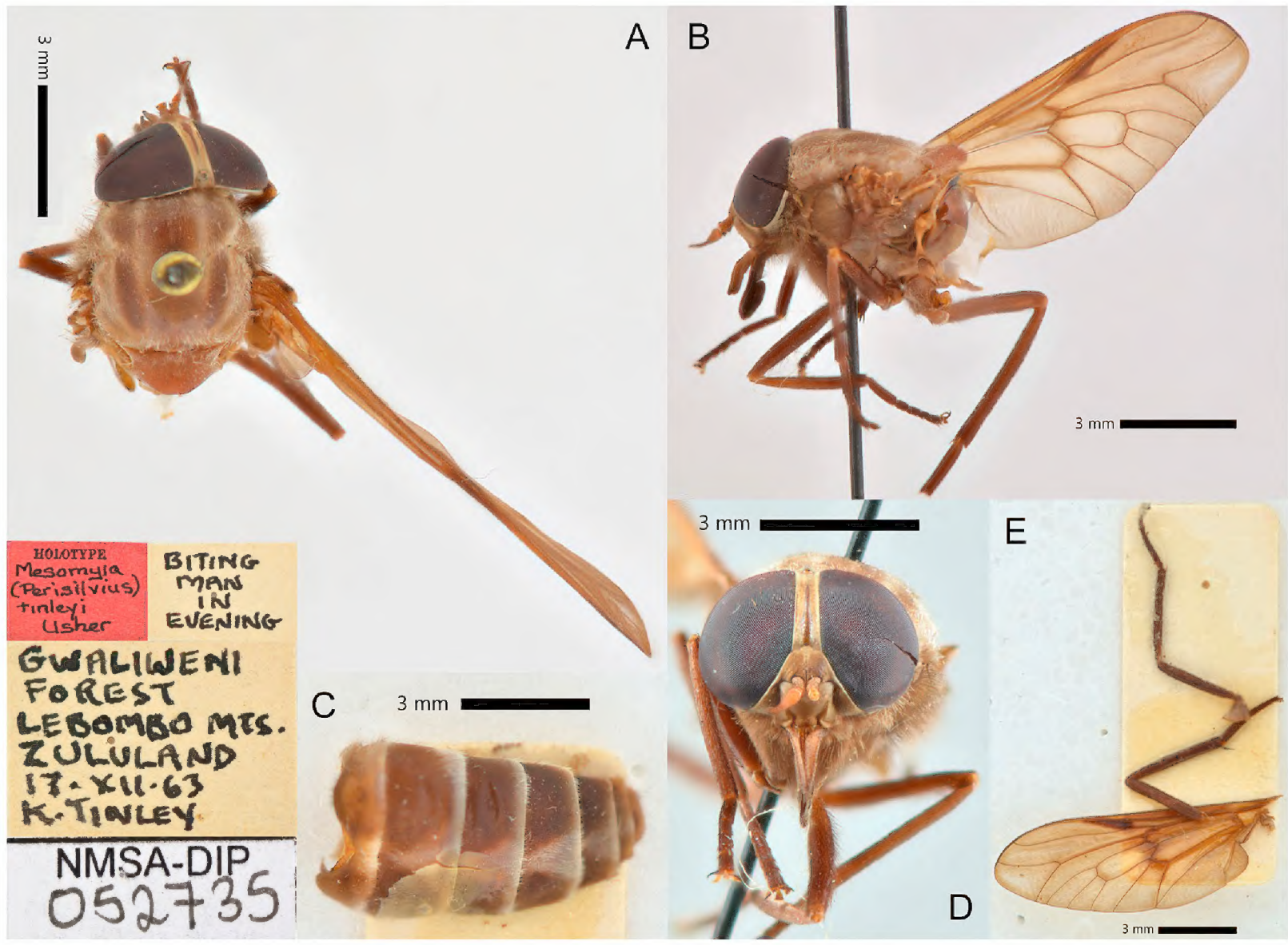

Figure 4. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *tinleyi* holotype. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Abdomen; **D.** Head; **E.** Legs and wing. Scale bars: 3 mm.

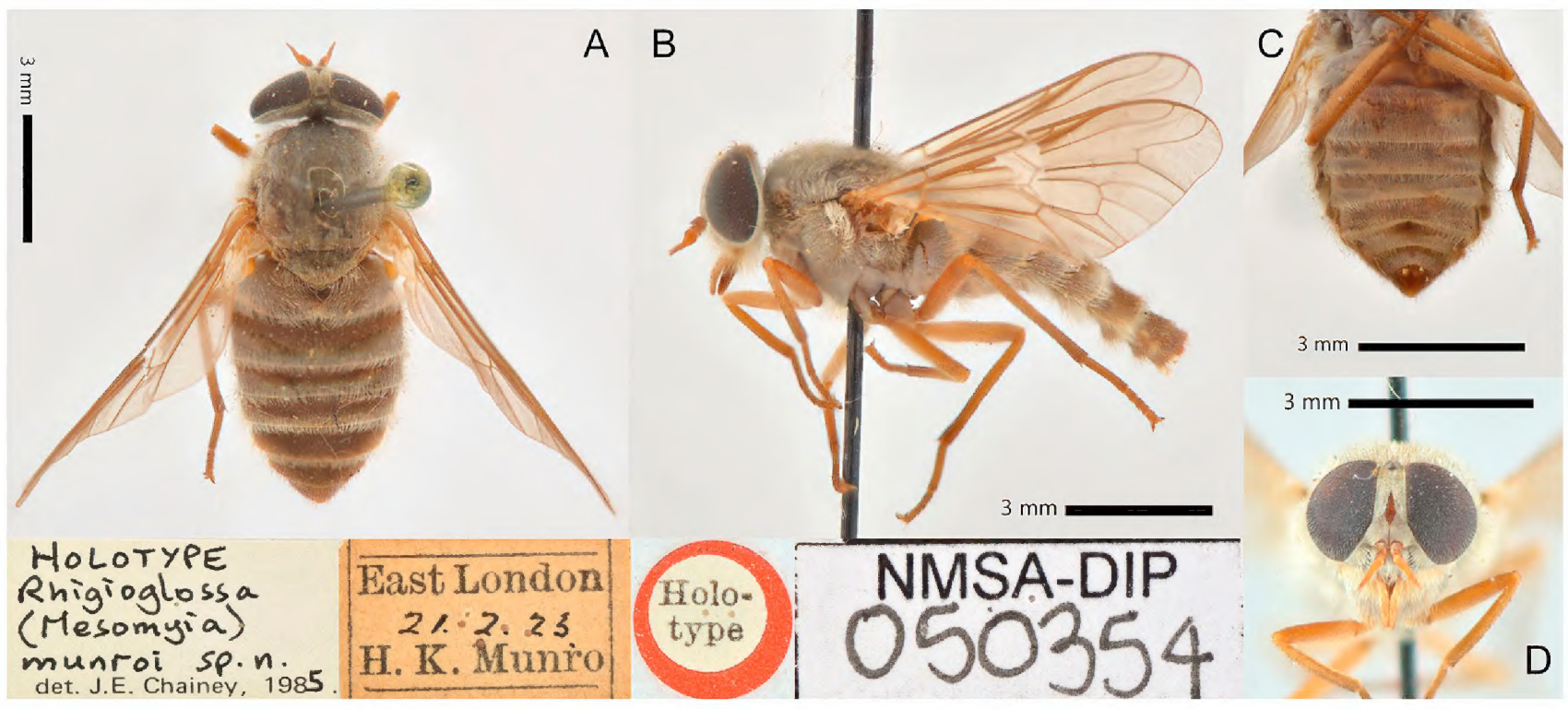

Figure 5. *Rhigioglossa* (*Mesomyia*) *munroi* holotype. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Ventral; **D.** Head. Scale bars: 3 mm.

***Rhigioglossa* (*Mesomyia*) *smaragdops* Manning, 1991: 163 figs 1–4.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♀, Natal {KwaZulu-Natal}, Cobham Forest Reserve, Lakes Cave, 29°39'50"S, 29°18'40"E, 1982.XII.15, 2400 m, J. Manning, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 054421, type number 25. Fig. 6.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Mesomyia*) *smaragdops* Manning, 1991, original combination.

Remarks. The holotype is in good condition. The wings are slightly twisted and a hind tarsus is missing. There are no paratypes of this species.

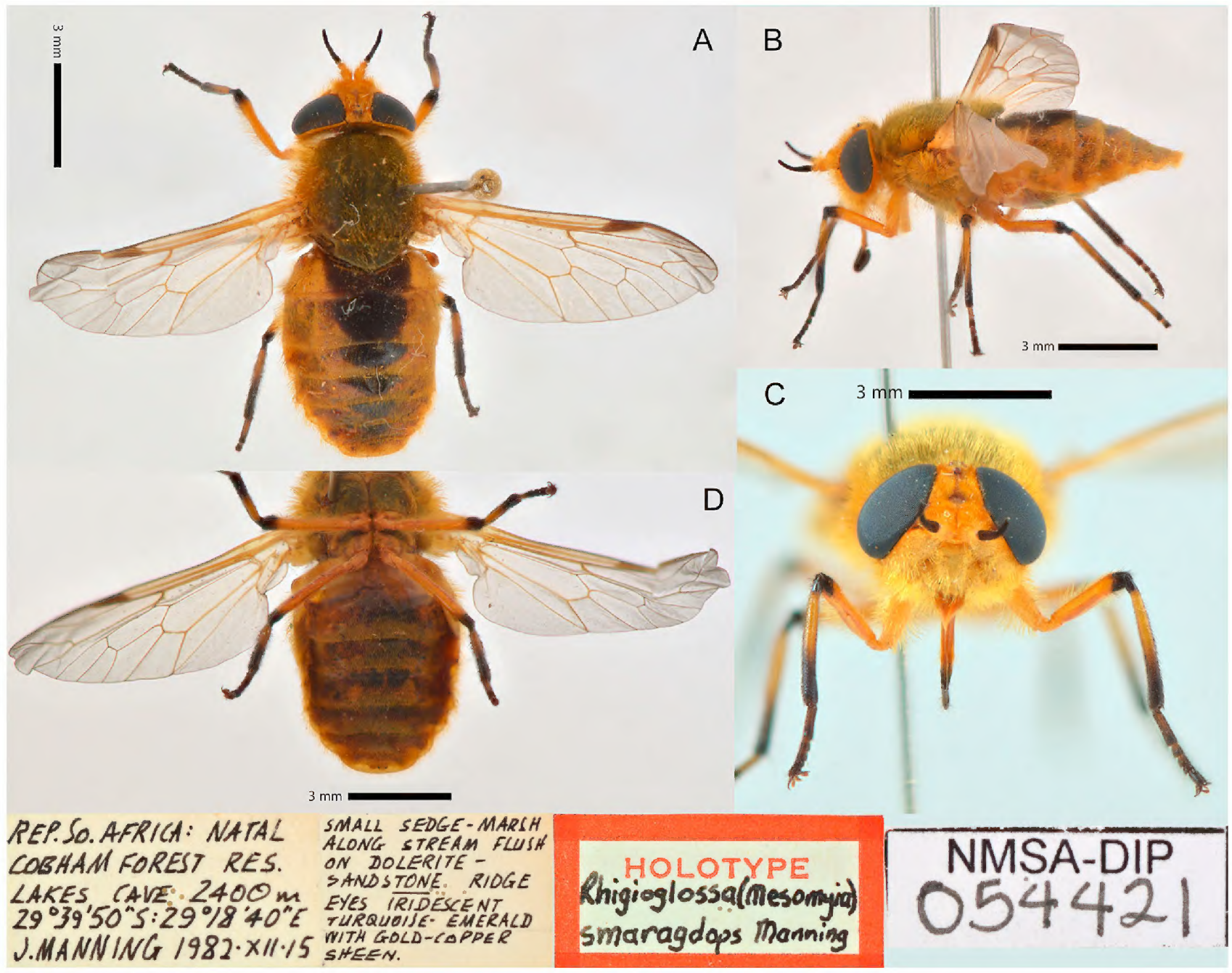

Figure 6. *Rhigioglossa* (*Mesomyia*) *smaragdops* holotype. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Head; **D.** Ventral. Scale bars: 3 mm.

***Mesomyia* (*Perisilvius*) *argenteus* Oldroyd, 1957:234 fig. 134.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♂, Port St. Johns, {Eastern Cape Province}, X.1917, H. H. Swinny, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 051856, type number 342. Fig. 7.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *argentea* (Oldroyd, 1957).

Remarks. The specimen is in very good condition. The species name in the publication and on the label is *argenteus*, but the accepted name is *argentea*. There is no explanation for the change. There are no paratypes of this species.

***Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *lineacallosa* Chainey, 1987:148 figs 13–15.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♀, Rhodes area, Cape {Eastern Cape Province}, 9–10.i.1979, J.G.H. Londt & B.R. Stuckenberg, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 125977, type number 3375. Fig. 8.

Paratypes. SOUTH AFRICA • 2♀ same collecting information as holotype; 1 ♀ in KZNM, NSMA-DIP 050718, 1♀ in NHMUK.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *lineacallosa* Chainey 1987, original combination.

Remarks. The holotype has two legs missing and the antennae are broken off. There is a small tear in one of the wings. The holotype locality label has a spelling mistake – “Africa” is spelt “Afirca”. The paratype is in a better condition but has some damage to both wings.

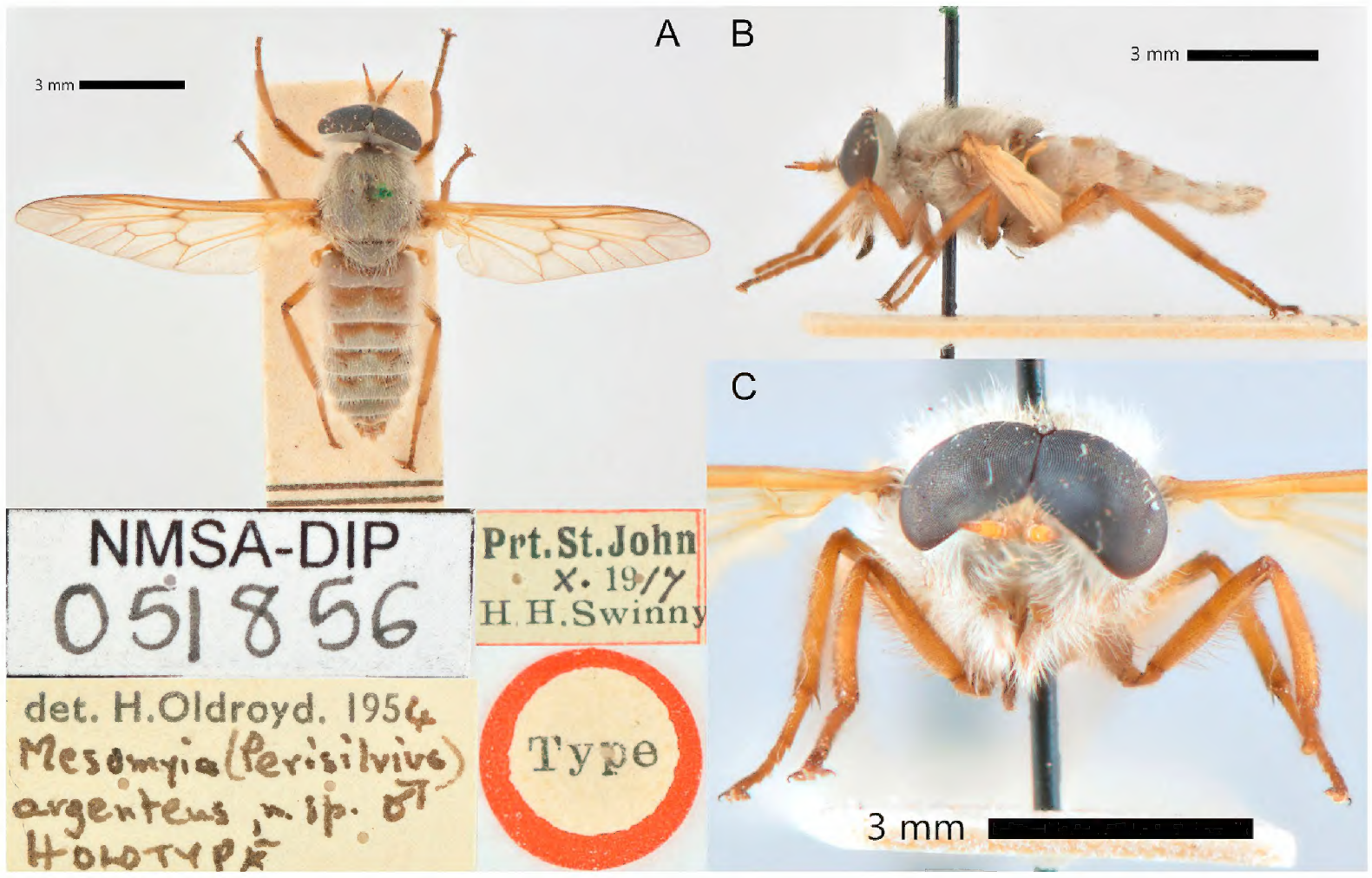

Figure 7. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *argentea* holotype. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Head. Scale bars: 3 mm.

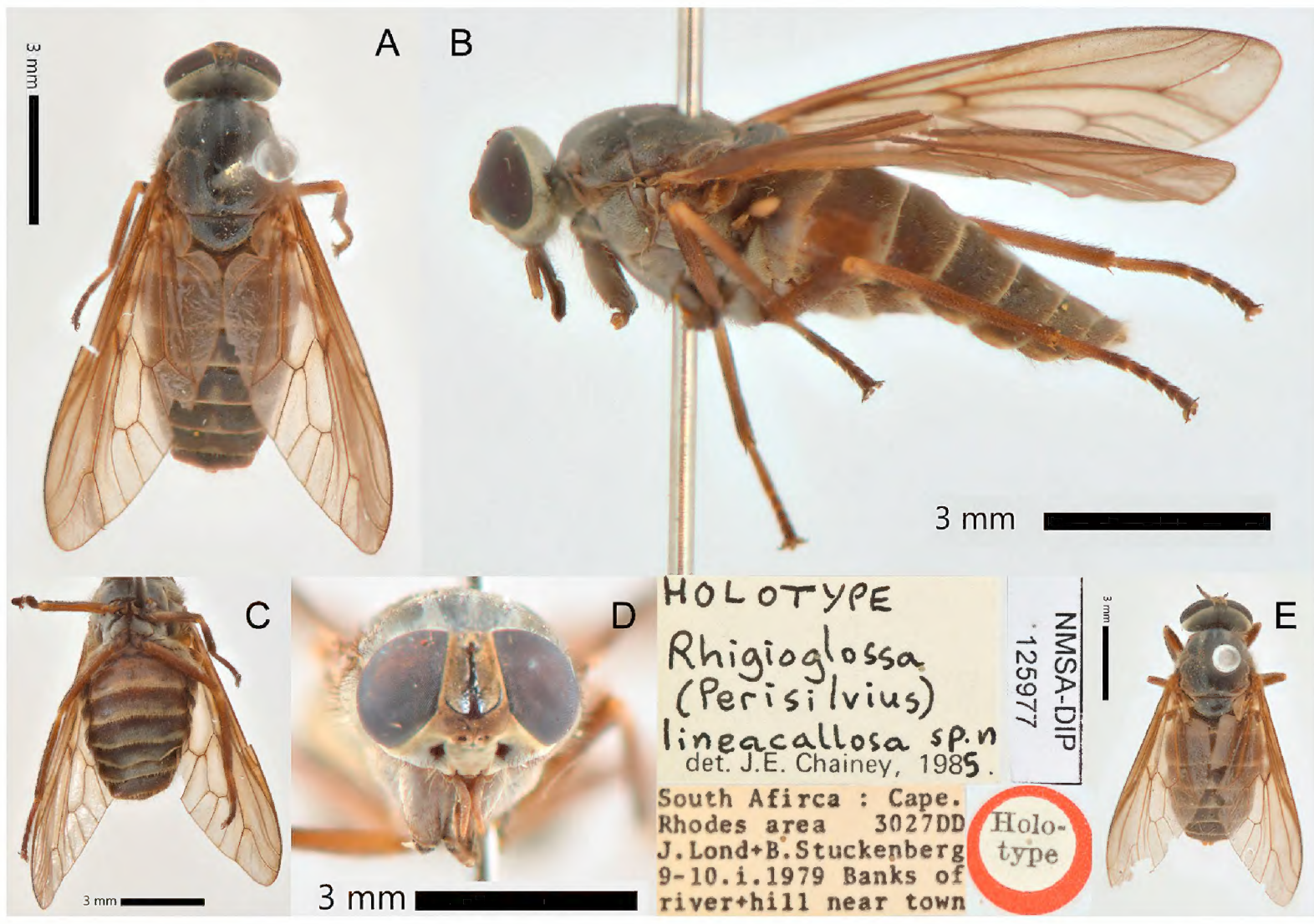

Figure 8. *Rhigioglossa* (*Perisilvius*) *lineacallosa* holotype and paratype. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Ventral; **D.** Head; **E.** Paratype NMSA-DIP 050718. Scale bars: 3 mm.

***Rhigioglossa* (*Pseudoscaptia*) *flavibasalis* Chainey, 1987:152 figs 21–23.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♀, Capland, Willomore, {Eastern Cape Province}, Dr Brauns, in NHMUK.

Paratypes. SOUTH AFRICA • 1♀, same collecting information as holotype with date 15.i.1922 in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 048154. 1♀, 16 miles E of Cradock

Farm 'Who Can Tell', {Eastern Cape Province}, 1000 m, 11.iii.1972, M.E. & B.J. Irwin, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 055197, type number 3376. Fig. 9.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Pseudoscaptia*) *flavibasalis* Chainey, 1987, original combination.

Remarks. Apart from damage to the wings, especially in paratype NMSA-DIP 048154, the specimens are in a reasonable condition.

***Rhigioglossa* (*Pseudoscaptia*) *milleri* Chainey, 1987:152 figs 24–27 and 29.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♀, W. Cape {Western Cape Province}, Laaiplek, 9.x.1977, R.M. Miller in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 049797, type number 3377. Fig. 10.

Paratype. SOUTH AFRICA • 1♀, Somerset West Strand, 25.xi.1925, C. Brauns, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 056072. 1♂, Citrusdal District (no date or collector) in NHMUK. 1♂, Clanwilliam, 1896, Leipoldt in NHMUK.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Pseudoscaptia*) *milleri* Chainey, 1987, original combination.

Remarks. The antennae are broken off the holotype and attached to a piece of card below the specimen. The wings of the holotype have minor tears. The paratype is missing a wing and the remaining wing is damaged.

***Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *capensis* Chainey, 1987: 154 figs 34–36, 38 and 39.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♂, Cape Province {Western Cape Province}, Worcester, ix-x.1931, R.E. Turner in NHMUK.

Paratypes. 1♂4♀, same locality as holotype but with dates ix.1928, 17–31, viii.1928, ix-x.1931 in NHMUK; 1♀, Montagu, 23–30.ix.1924, R. E. Turner in NHMUK; 1♂ 7♀, Montagu Botanical Gardens, 10.ix.1981, J.G.H. Londt, L. Schoeman & B.R. Stuckenberg, Karroid broken veld, while attempting to bite man; eyes bright green in life, 2♀ in NHMUK, 1♂ and 5♀ in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 042913, NMSA-DIP 125994, NMSA-DIP 125995, NMSA-DIP 125996, NMSA-DIP 125997, NMSA-DIP 125998, type number 3378. Fig. 11.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *capensis* Chainey, 1987, original combination.

Remarks. The wings of the paratypes, NMSA-DIP 125994 - NMSA-Dip 1225998 all have minor damage to them.

***Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *namibiensis* Chainey, 1987: 156 figs 40–42.**

Holotype. NAMIBIA • ♀, 72 km. S. of Aus, 1.ix.1983, J G.H. Londt & B.R. Stuckenberg, broken veld in dry riverbed/open area in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 054067, type number 3379. Figs 12, 13.

Paratype. NAMIBIA • 1♀ with same collecting information as the holotype in NHMUK. 1♀ 10 km. W. of Aus, 30.viii.1983, J.G.H. Londt & B.R. Stuckenberg, sparse grassveld, small woody plants in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 054070.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *namibiensis* Chainey, 1987, original combination.

Remarks. The locality labels on the specimens appear to have been swapped – the locality label for the holotype is on the paratype specimen and the locality label for the paratype is on the holotype specimen. This anomaly could have happened when the specimens were labelled or when the material was databased. The labels will only be swopped if a definitive consensus can be reached. Therefore, complete photos of both specimens are provided.

Figure 9. *Rhigioglossa* (*Pseudoscaptia*) *flavibasalis* paratypes. **A.** NMSA-DIP 048154; **B.** NMSA-DIP 055197. Scale bars: 3 mm.

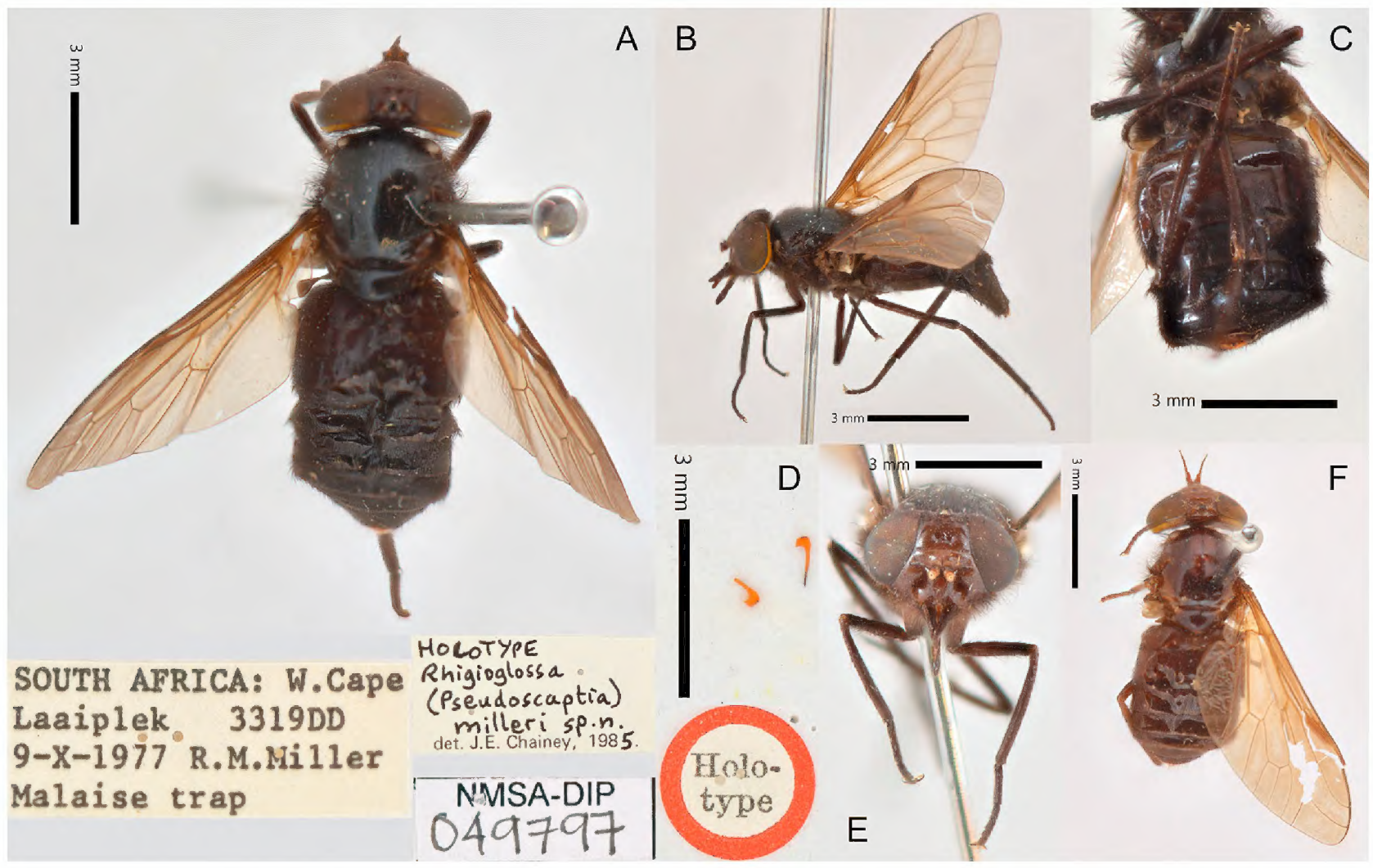

Figure 10. *Rhigioglossa* (*Pseudoscaptia*) *milleri* holotype. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Ventral; **D.** Head; **F.** Paratype NMSA-DIP 056072. Scale bars: 3 mm.

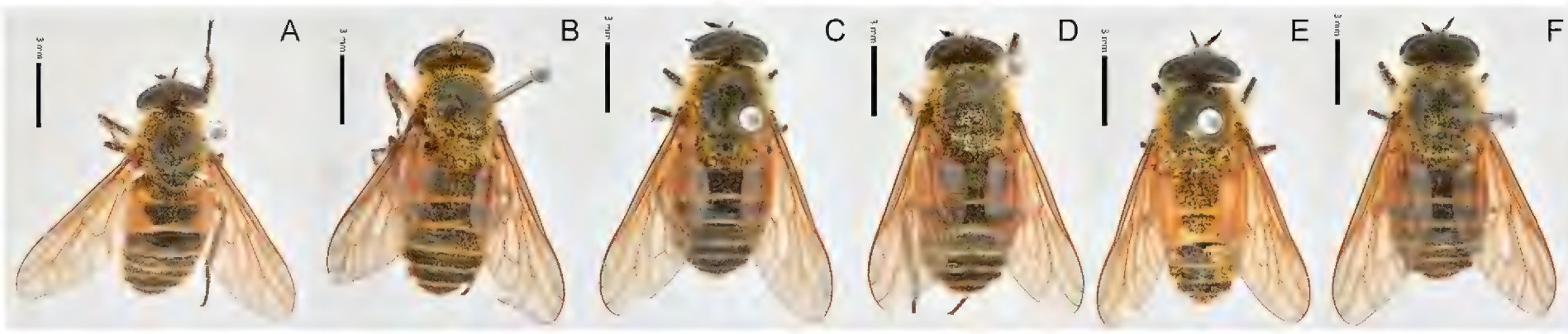

Figure 11. *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *capensis* paratypes. **A.** NMSA-DIP 042913; **B.** NMSA-DIP 125994; **C.** NMSA-DIP 125995; **D.** NMSA-DIP 125996; **E.** NMSA-DIP 125997; **F.** NMSA-DIP 125998. Scale bars: 3 mm.

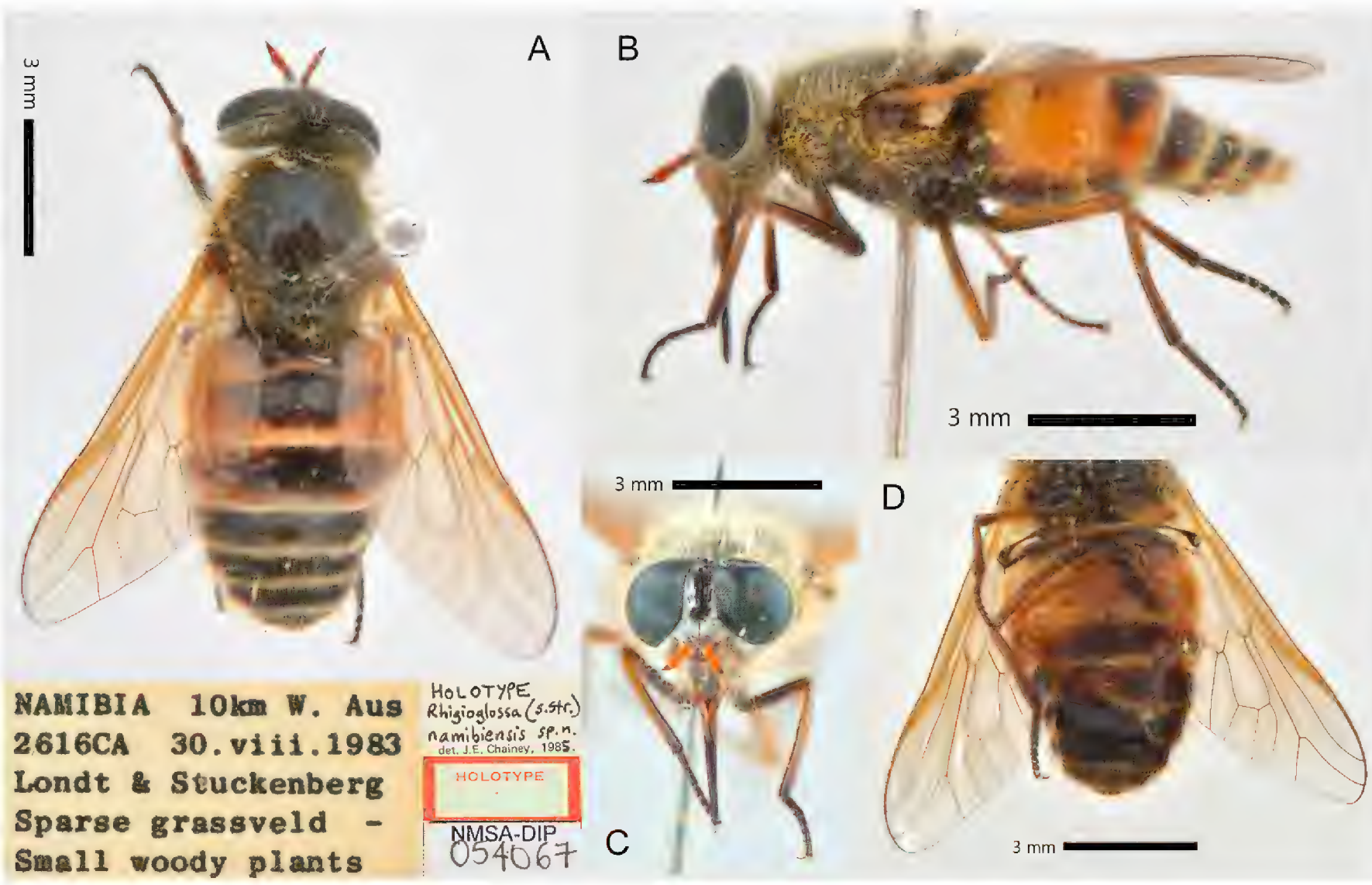

Figure 12. *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *namibiensis* holotype. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Head; **D.** Ventral. Scale bars: 3 mm.

***Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *nitens* Chainey, 1987: 157 figs 43–47.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♂, Cape Province {Northern Cape Province}, 17 km S. of Kamieskroon, 5.ix.1983, J.G.H. Londt & B.R. Stuckenberg, slopes with succulent plants and bushes in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 055966, type number 3380. Fig. 14.

Paratype. SOUTH AFRICA • 3♀, 8 km E. of Kamieskroon, 5.ix.1983, J.G.H. Londt & B. R. Stuckenberg, montane old land with rocks and bushes nearby, 2♀ in KwaZulu-Natal Museum, NMSA-DIP 055964 and NMSA-DIP 126088, 1♀ in NHMUK; 1♂, Studer's Pass, 22 km. NE. of Garies, 6.ix.1983, J.G.H. Londt & B.R. Stuckenberg, stream edge and rocky slopes in NHMUK.

Current status. *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *nitens* Chainey 1987, original combination.

Remarks. The holotype and one of the paratypes are in good condition. The other paratype in the KZNM is missing its head (NMSA-DIP 126088).

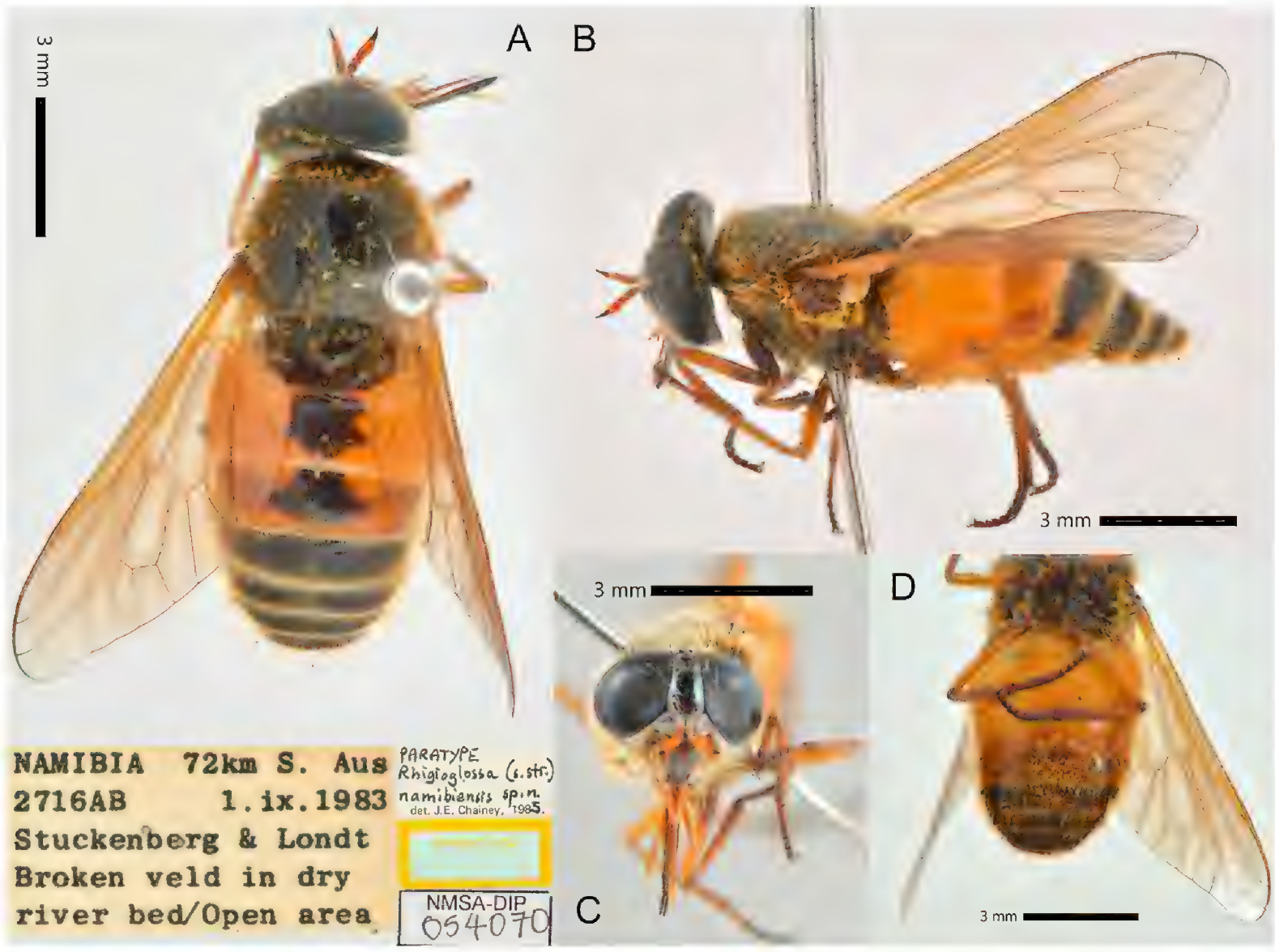

Figure 13. *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *namibiensis* paratype. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Head; **D.** Ventral. Scale bars: 3 mm.

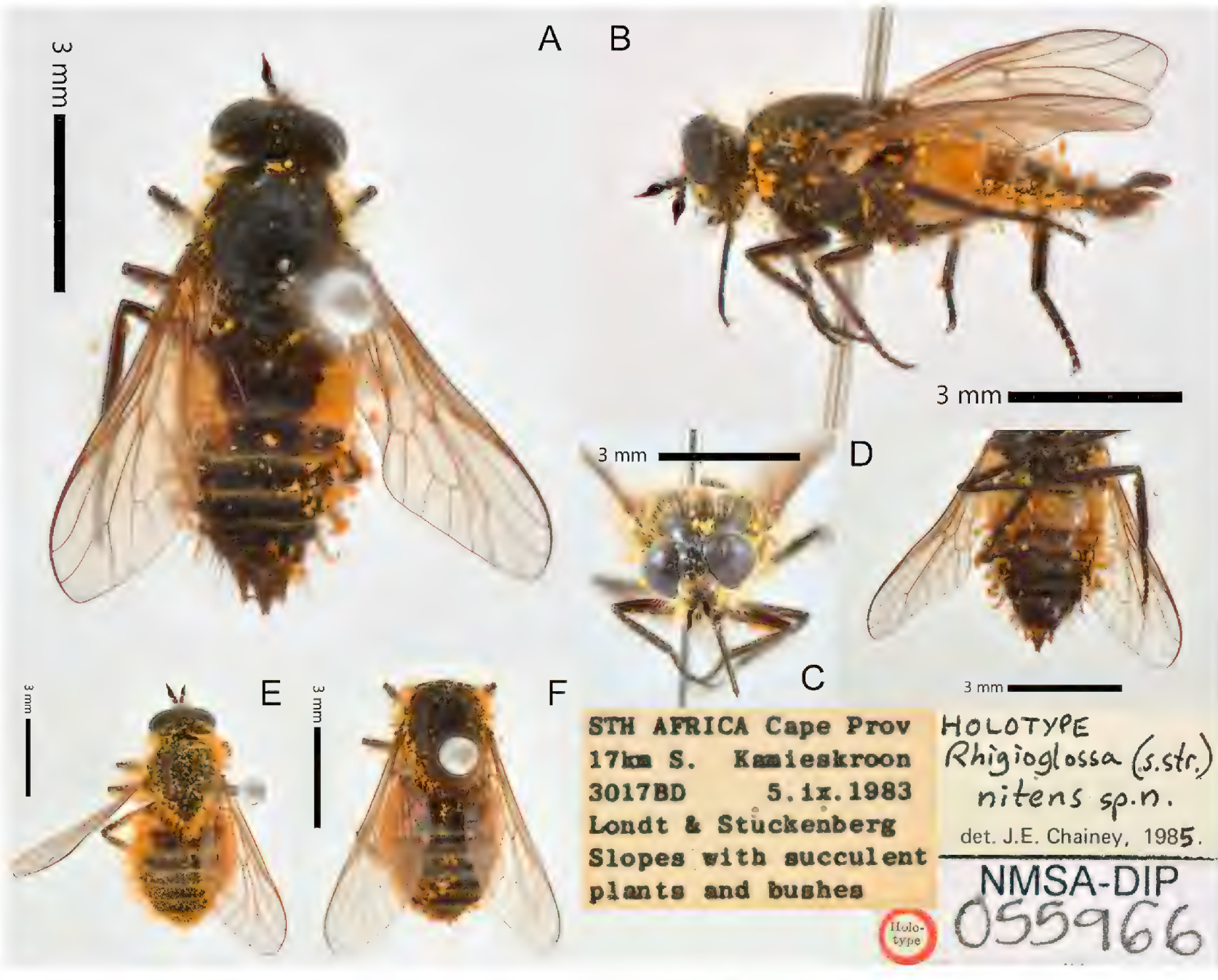

Figure 14. *Rhigioglossa* (*Rhigioglossa*) *nitens* holotype and paratypes. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Head; **D.** Ventral; **E.** Paratype NMSA-DIP 055964; **F.** Paratype NMSA-DIP 126088. Scale bars: 3 mm.

Tribe Rhinomyzini

Genus *Tabanocella* Bigot, 1856: 62. Type species: *Silvius denticornis* Wiedemann, 1828, by original designation.

***Tabanocella micromera* Oldroyd, 1963: 28 figs 1a–c.**

Holotype. MADAGASCAR • ♀, Roussettes Forest Station, Montagne d'Ambre, det. Diego-Suarez, 23.xi.–4.xii.1957, 100 m, B. Stuckenberg.

Paratypes. MADAGASCAR • 9 ♀, Montagne d'Ambre, det. Diego-Suarez, 1♀, 23.xi.–4.xii.1957, B. Stuckenberg in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 042148; 2♀ with date 12.xii.1958, B.Stuckenberg, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 042147 and NMSA-DIP 129959, type number 344. Fig. 15.

Current status. *Tabanocella micromera* Oldroyd, 1963; original combination.

Remarks. There is no indication of where the holotype was deposited. There are nine female paratypes listed in the publication, but no indication of where they were deposited. Three of the paratypes are in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum collection and three are listed as being in the Natural History Museum in London according to their website. The paratypes in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum are in good condition.

***Tabanocella schofieldi* Usher, 1965: 45 figs 5a–e.**

Holotype. SOUTH AFRICA • ♀, Natal {KwaZulu-Natal}, Tugela River Mouth, 9.3.1962, collector T. Schofield, in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 129965, type number 1895. Fig. 16.

Paratypes. SOUTH AFRICA • 11 ♀, Natal {KwaZulu-Natal}, Tugela River Mouth, 9.3.1962, collector T. Schofield, 5♀ in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 048487, NMSA-DIP 129961, NMSA-DIP 129962, NMSA-DIP 129963, NMSA-DIP 129964.

Current status. *Tabanocella schofieldi* Usher, 1965, original combination.

Remarks. There are 11 paratypes listed in the publication, but only five specimens in the collection are labelled as paratypes. One of the paratypes (NMSA-DIP 129962) has its head on a piece of cardboard below the specimen. The other specimens are in good shape.

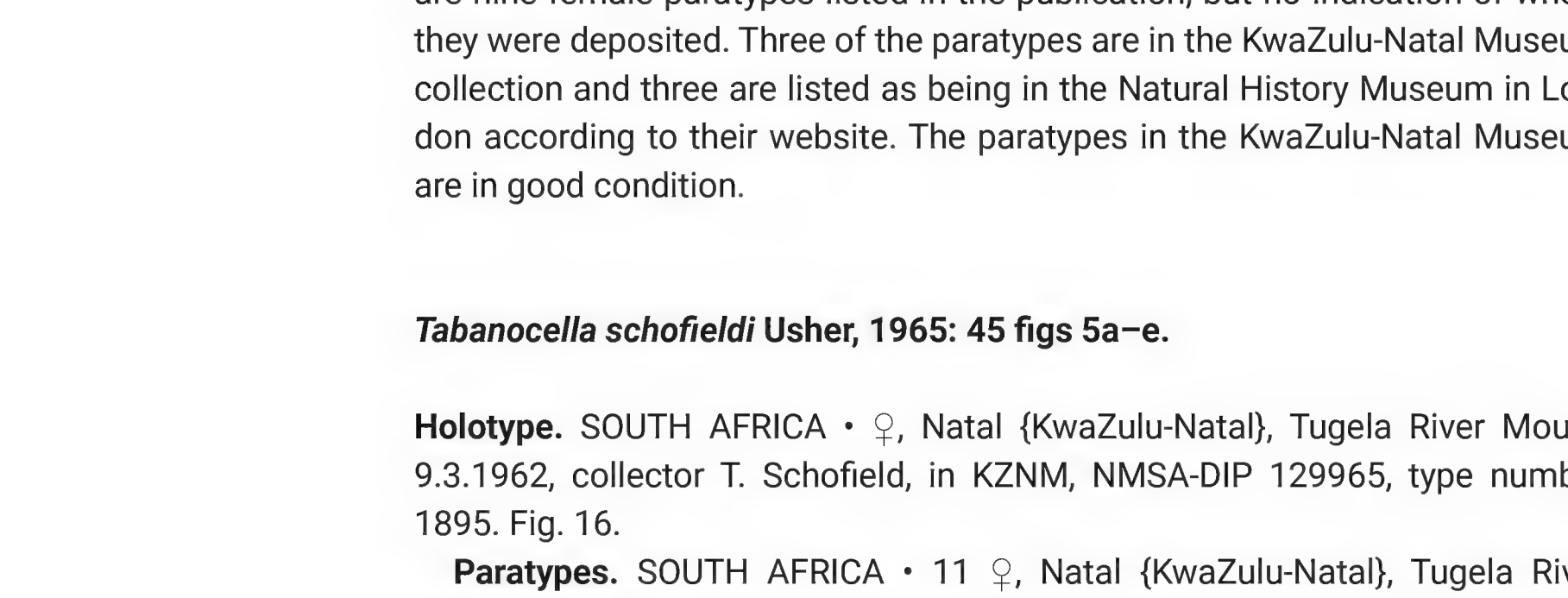

Figure 15. *Tabanocella micromera* paratypes. **A.** NMSA-DIP 042148; **B.** NMSA-DIP 042147; **C.** NMSA-DIP 129959. Scale bars: 3 mm.

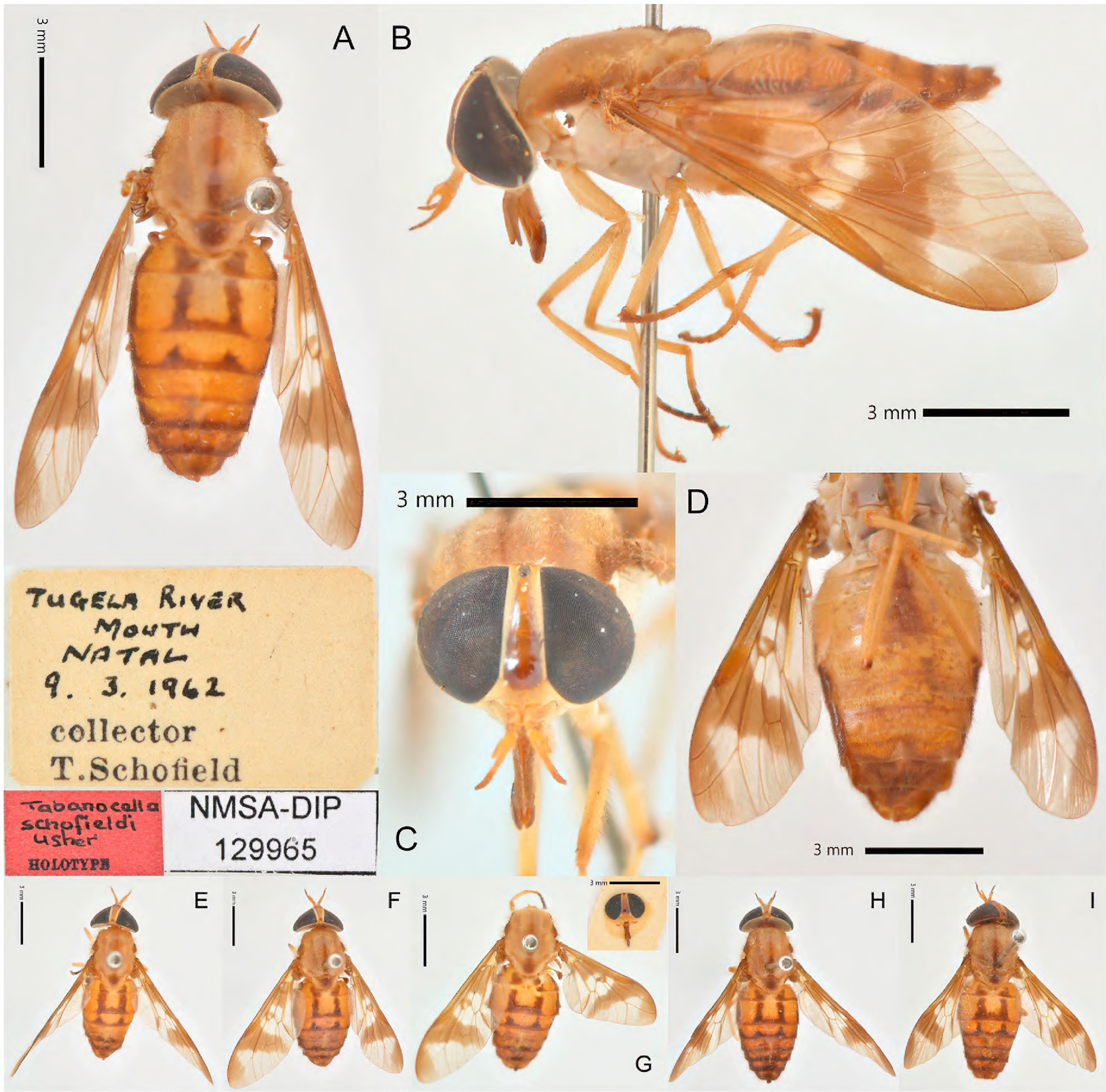

Figure 16. *Tabanocella schofieldi* holotype and paratypes. **A.** Dorsal; **B.** Lateral; **C.** Head; **D.** Ventral; **E.** NMSA-DIP 048487; **F.** NMSA-DIP 129961; **G.** NMSA-DIP 129962; **H.** NMSA-DIP 129963; **I.** NMSA-DIP 129964. Scale bars: 3 mm.

***Tabanocella stuckenbergi* Oldroyd, 1957: 477; there are no figures for this species.**

Holotype. MADAGASCAR • ♀, Tsaramandroso, Ankarakfantsika Forest, January 1956, Stuckenberg.

Paratypes. MADAGASCAR • 6♀ paratypes. 2♀ with same information as holotype, 1♀ in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 042120, 1♀ with unknown deposition. 4♀, Tsaramandroso, Ampijoroa, in forest, biting man, 14 January 1956, E. McC. Callan, 2♀ in KZNM, NMSA-DIP 129973, NMSA-DIP 042059; type number 927 and 2♀ with unknown deposition. Fig. 17.

Current status. *Tabanocella stuckenbergi* Oldroyd, 1957; original combination.

Remarks. The publication lists six paratypes, but it does not state where the holotype or paratypes were deposited. The two paratypes from Ampijoroa have

a label that says “Institut Scientifique Madagascar” suggesting the specimens were initially deposited there. There are three paratypes listed on the website of the Natural History Museum in London. The paratypes in the KwaZulu-Natal Museum are in good condition except for NMSA-DIP 042120 that has a torn wing. Its abdomen is bent under the specimen making it appear as though the abdomen is missing in the figure.

Figure 17. *Tabanocella stuckenbergi* paratypes. **A.** NMSA-DIP 042059; **B.** NMSA-DIP 042120; **C.** NMSA-DIP 129973. Scale bars: 3 mm.

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Use of AI

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KW - conceptualised, took photos, wrote first daft, edited final draft. LS - conceptualised, edited images, edited final draft.

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Data availability

All of the data that support the findings of this study are available in the main text.

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